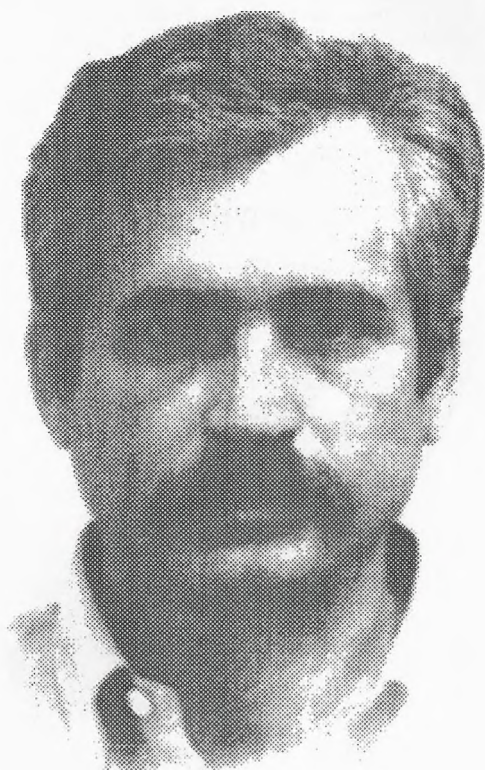


**Francisco
Brotóns
Beneyto,
communist**

**22 YEARS
in the State
dungeons,
KIDNAPPED
by the regime**



He was born in Petrel (Alicante) in 1944. His father was a wood lathe operator and his mother was a shoe trimmer. When he was 11 years old he enters a technical college in Madrid where he learns the trade of die-stamping adjuster. At the same time he studies in the evening high-school, and later on he enters University where he studies the first two years of Engineering. In order to pay his studies he worked as a mechanic, administrative assistant, teach-

This communist should have been released four years ago according to the regime's own legality. However, not satisfied with this prolongation of his sentence, the PP government plans to keep him in prison for other four years: Penitentiary Institutions and their friends, the judges, refuse to apply to him the sentence reductions that correspond to him by law. For that, they assert that these reductions are annulled by his escape from Zamora prison in 1979 together with four comrades, even if this is not provided for in any judicial sentence.

ing in academies, giving private classes...
Together with Enrique Cerdán Calixto,
Abelardo Collazo Arauxo, Fernando Hierro
Chomón and Juan Martín Luna, on December 17th 1979 he recovered freedom
through a tunnel which they dug during 9
months using improvised tools and avoiding
the constant searches which, at that
time, were made by the police itself inside
the prisons. Once outside and after entering
in touch with the comrades in the

The truth is that they do not forgive him the audacity of having broken down the walls of their dungeons and even less that he did so in order to undertake the reorganization of the GRAPO, who were at that time decimated by the police repression. In fact, the police dictated a death penalty upon all the fugitives: Abelardo Collazo Arauxo, Enrique Cerdán Calixto and Juan Martín Luna were assassinated in police ambushes; only him and Fernando Hierro Chomón saved their lives since they were in crowded places at the moment of their arrests.

underground, he assumed again the leadership of the GRAPO (First of October Antifascist Resistance Groups) until the moment of his new arrest in September 20th 1980.

He has participated in more than twenty hunger strikes. Strikes of solidarity, of denounce of the political manoeuvres of the regime and, mainly, strikes to achieve decent conditions of living in the prisons.

We can highlight two of the later: that of



Neither do they forgive him the fact that even in the conditions of isolation and dispersion, censorship of communications and any kind of restrictions which he has endured during these 22 years, he and his comrades have continued denouncing the

1981 against the extermination regime of the Herrera de la Mancha prison, that cost the life of Juan José Crespo Galende, and the one that lasted from December 1989 to February 1991 in which José Manuel Sevillano Martín died. During this later hunger strike Brotóns was repeatedly transferred from jail to jail and from hospital to hospital, handcuffed to his bed during long periods of time and submitted to harassment by the policemen who guarded

fascist and terrorist character of the Spanish State, giving an example of revolutionary commitment and strength, always in the first line of the struggles carried out by the political prisoners against the repressive onslaughts of the regime.

We still have in our minds his skeletal image in the longest hunger strike maintained up to this moment: 440 days and their nights; images that reminded those of the Nazi concentration camps, that exposed the cruel and paranoic stubbornness and the degradation of the PSOE government. The

him. In February 1990 he suffered a heart-attack, escaping from death only by the fact that he was already in a hospital and under medical control. When he started the hunger strike his weight was 72 kilos, when he finished it, he was under 39.

By the end of the 1960s he starts to be politically active in different organizations of the communist left. In 1973 he joins the OMLE (Organization of Marxist-Leninists of Spain). He participates in the preparation of

strikers only demanded to be regrouped in the same prison in order to carry out an ordered life of study and work in accordance with their communist policy and ideology. It was too much dignity for the coward vermins of the government.

Brotóns is in prison because he has fought for the people's and working-class interests.

These are the real reasons of his never-ending kidnapping: the class hatred of the Falangists disguised into «democrats» of the par-

the Reconstitutive Congress of the PCE(r) in 1975. In January 1977 he assumes the responsibility of leading the GRAPO. He participated as a delegate in the II Congress of the PCE(r) where he was elected to be a member of the Political Commission of the Party. He was arrested on October 9th 1977 in Benidorm together with the Central Committee of the PCE(r). Since then, he has been in 14 prisons. He is now in the Seville-II prison.



liament of his gracious Majesty and their filthy revenge spirit.

The prolongation of his imprisonment is also meant to be a lesson for all those who struggle against the system.

It is a duty of all to support him in the denounce of his situation.

**We have to stop this fascist revenge!
Immediate freedom for Francisco Brotóns!
Amnesty for all the political prisoners!**

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